

Dr. Hunter McGuire

DAILY—WEEKLY—SUNDAY.

Business Office 516 E. Main Street.
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BY MAIL. One Six Three One
 PORTAGE PAID. Year. Mos. Mos. Mo.
 Daily with Sunday, \$4.00 \$2.00 \$1.50
 Daily without Sunday 1.00 2.00 1.00
 Sunday edition only, 2.00 1.00 .50
 Weekly (Wednesday), 1.00 .50 .25

By Times-Dispatch Carrier Delivery Service in Richmond (and suburbs), Manchester, and Petersburg—
 1 week, 1 year.
 Daily with Sunday, 14 cents \$6.50
 Daily without Sunday, 10 cents 4.50
 Sunday edition only, 5 cents 2.50
 (Yearly subscription payable in advance.)

Entered, Jan. 27, 1903, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter, under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

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Persons wishing to communicate with The Times-Dispatch by telephone will ask central for "4041," and on being answered from the office switchboard, will indicate the department or person with whom they wish to speak.

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THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1907.

Patriotism, properly considered, is not a mere sentiment. It is a principle of action, of character, of conscience, operating beyond the narrow circle of self-interest. Every man should be careful to have an available surplus of energy over and above what he spends upon himself for the advancement of his neighbors, of his people, of his nation.—Woodrow Wilson.

Mr. Olney on Trusts.

In a recent magazine article Mr. Richard Olney, former Secretary of State, says that the trust in essence is simply such a concentration of capital upon industry as minimizes or tends to minimize the cost of production, and that its immediate proof is, of course, restrictive of actual competition. Again he says that a corporation is not an essential or material part of a trust, which may be equally effective by partnership or other forms of voluntary association, or may be established by a single individual of large worth; and that being the case, the trust question cannot be dealt with simply by dealing with corporations. Since concentration of capital has for its purpose and effect the cheapening of cost of production, Mr. Olney is opposed to any policy which tends to restrict or prevent combination of capital in industry.

This is an age of concentration and combination, and it cannot be denied that a combination which improves the quality and cheapens the cost of the products of necessity is a combination beneficial to the people at large. If all so-called trusts had conferred such benefits upon the human family, and obeyed the laws and dealt fairly, they would have been more popular than unpopular. In spite of the popular prejudice against trusts, we have heard very little complaint against the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company, generally known as the Fertilizer Trust. The reason is that this company has given the farmers a better article of fertilizer at a lower price, and has dealt fairly, not to say liberally, with its smaller competitors. It is the lawless, oppressive, arrogant, insolent trusts that the people hate, and that the people properly regulate.

But Mr. Olney recognizes in large combinations of capital the accumulation of undue power as against labor on the one hand and the consuming public on the other, and his article in the main treats of methods of restraint upon this power. He says that the labor organizations should follow the line marked out by capitalists and form themselves into legal corporations. The first essential feature of such a labor charter, says he, must be its creation of a legal person responsible in law for all its acts and empowered within its defined sphere to bind the wage-earners who form the corporation. A second feature should be authority in the corporation to make binding contracts for the labor of the corporations.

This plan has often been recommended to labor organizations, but they have not found it practicable for reasons that are manifest. If such a corporation should be chartered, having the right to sue and be sued, it would make itself legally responsible for every contract it should make, but it could not compel its members to work. It would also be responsible for every violent act committed by its men, and yet it would have no lawful authority over its men.

First Capture of John Brown.

If the average man should be asked where and when John Brown was captured his reply would be at Harper's Ferry, in 1859. But he was captured two years before that time in Kansas, and came near being lynched. The story is told in the current issue of the Independent by Joel Clark Rockwell, who effected the capture. It was in the days of the "Border Ruffian War," when Missouri was a slave State, and when there was a national contest over Kansas. Rockwell was living in Missouri and Brown had located at Lawrence, on the Kansas River. According to Rockwell's story, Brown sent his emissaries through Missouri disguised as book agents, and whenever they found opportunity they told the slaves that if they would come to the Missouri River at night they would be met and taken across into Kansas. When fifteen or twenty negroes had been assembled Brown would send them to Council Bluffs, and thence by rail to Chicago and Canada. He had already disposed of 100 slaves in this

way when he was betrayed by a negro. Some of the so-called "Border Ruffians" blacked their faces and gave the counter-attack at the river crossing, and when the members of Brown's party came over seized them and hung them to a tree. Among the slaves stolen by Brown was a valuable negro named Dick, who belonged to Rockwell's partner. Rockwell subsequently ascertained that Dick was at Lawrence and was to be taken in a few days to Canada. He also ascertained that the party would reach a noted spring at a certain time, and he and a number of his friends intercepted them there, and captured not only the negro, but Brown himself. They took him across the river and found a crowd in waiting at Weston. The crowd had kindled a fire and made ready to burn Brown at the stake, but he begged hard for his life, pleading that he was willing to be punished by law, and his captors saved him from the mob. The next morning he made a speech at the public hall, and while his hearers were ready to tear him to pieces when he first began, by the time he had finished they had decided that he should have a legal trial. He was taken to St. Joseph and lodged in jail, but he had been confined only a short time when a party of Abolitionists succeeded in releasing him from prison. Brown was heard of no more in Kansas, and his next public appearance was at Harper's Ferry.

Under all the circumstances it seems scarcely less than miraculous that Brown was not lynched, and if he had been the pages of history might tell quite a different story. The War between the States might have been stayed off for several years, if not averted altogether. Who knows?

The Slump in Prices.

One notable fact in connection with the slump in the price of stocks is that the railroads have suffered far more than the industrial. The reason is not hard to find. The industrial are showing large net earnings, while the railroads are showing an alarming falling off in net. The exhibit for 1906, as a whole, is satisfactory, but there has been a large decrease in the percentage of net since February of that year. For the whole year the earnings as compared with 1905 were as follows:

	1906.	1905.
Miles of road.....	130,526	177,506
Gross earnings.....	\$2,103,087,749	\$1,594,068,617
Operating expenses.....	1,138,066,855	1,301,892,612
Net earnings.....	\$965,020,894	\$292,176,005

But look at the percentage for 1906, month by month:

	Gross Earnings.	Net.
	Income.	Increase.
January.....	\$218.8	\$11.6
February.....	25.1	12.5
March.....	12.9	9.0
April.....	6.4	1.4
May.....	8.5	3.4
June.....	10.1	3.6
July.....	14.8	6.1
August.....	14.7	2.7
September.....	20.0	4.0
October.....	14.8	4.8
November.....	12.5	1.5
December.....	11.0	0.8

The showing for January and February, 1907, is no better, and in some cases it is worse. The expenses of the railroads have increased out of all proportion with the increase in earnings, and unless radical changes are made some roads will be compelled to cut dividends if they do not pass them altogether. The figures tell the tale.

But what changes can be made? The roads cannot reduce the price of materials, and they dare not reduce wages. The logical thing to do would be to raise rates. But instead of an increase in rates several of the States have enacted laws requiring a reduction in passenger rates to two cents a mile, regardless of conditions. Some are saying that the slump in prices is merely a Wall Street affair, with which the general public has no concern. The figures above do not warrant such a conclusion. The welfare of the railroads is a matter that concerns the nation.

The West Virginia Suit.

In his address in behalf of West Virginia in the suit now pending before the Supreme Court, Professor Charles E. Hoag argued that Virginia had been released from the payment of one-third of her debt, contracted before the formation of West Virginia as a State, had arranged for the payment of two-thirds by a new bond issue, and had no substantial interest in the one-third for which she is sued her own certificates without recourse upon herself to be paid by West Virginia. He said the suit was being prosecuted, so far as the certificates are concerned, solely by their owners, and not for the benefit of Virginia.

"In the suit now before the court," Professor Hoag said, "what interest can Virginia claim against West Virginia in certificates that do not belong to her, and in which she can assert no interest? She cannot maintain a suit to vindicate her integrity," he continued, "in the matter of the issuance of these certificates. This is entirely too dimly to constitute the basis of controversy, and, besides, the act or its motives have not been assailed or questioned by West Virginia. The conclusion is irresistible that Virginia has no interest in this suit, so far as it is designed to force payment of the debt represented by the certificates, and the bill as to this matter ought to be dismissed."

Attorney-General Anderson, on behalf of Virginia, promptly replied that Virginia had a very great interest in respect to the unfunded and unsatisfied bonds of the old State, which, confiding in her fair dealing, the public creditors have entrusted to her custody, and in the settlement by West Virginia of her fair, equitable proportion of the indebtedness of the undivided State represented by the bonds, "and that interest," he declared, "is that she shall be exonerated, at least to the extent of West Virginia's liability, from any obligation to pay the same." He said the equitable jurisdiction of the Supreme Court had been invoked to obtain such exoneration. Virginia was also entitled to entire exoneration from any liability on account of the unfunded portion of the common debt represented by the bonds so deposited with her and by

the certificates which she had issued for them. This interest was given Virginia by express terms of the contract made with the certificate-holders who owned the bonds of which she is custodian, and who, recognizing the enormous contributions which she has made from her unlimited means to the satisfaction of the common debt, had cheerfully agreed to accept whatever amount the United States Supreme Court should ascertain to be the just and equitable proportion of the common debt of the old State to be borne by West Virginia in full satisfaction of any claim they may have against Virginia.

This will answer the question of those who have asked why Virginia should be involved in this suit, and what possible interest she has in it. She is involved because she cannot help herself, and she is interested in having this question finally adjudicated by the Supreme Court and forever settled.

Our Mayor.

The Roanoke World refers to the tilt between our Mayor and Council and says that it is rather unfortunate that the legislative and executive branches of any government should be at variance.

The Mayor's continued contentment with the very plain-spoken man, and has no concealments to make of his views upon any matter of public policy. He is an active man in his office, animated by an earnest desire to do all possible for the development and progress of the city to which he is most earnestly devoted. No man can question his loyalty to Richmond. He always talks interestingly and instructively. He generally keeps well posted on his own duties and powers and exercises the right of veto when he considers it necessary. We have read carefully the two speeches to which exceptions have been made, as well as the speeches and resolutions of some who have seemed offended at his utterances, and have failed to find any substantial foundation for the charges made against him.

That is the view of an impartial judge from the outside, but we reserve our own comments pending the investigation. According to the Washington Post, an Idaho man with eight daughters offers to give \$1,000 apiece for eight sons-in-law, but stipulated that they must be church-members who do not smoke, drink, chew, or gamble. He can never get all that, but he has thrown in, for that little piece of money.

Major Goethals gets up at 6 o'clock every morning while on the isthmus of Panama. This is just as well, since the judges of the Panama Canal will not be down there very long.

Boston doctors declare that the human soul weighs just an ounce, which has given rise to a good deal of talk. How about a sin-laden soul, doctors?

A British Major tells the House of Commons that married men are braver than bachelors. Doubtless, also, more skillful at self-defense, and for the same reason.

With the expiration of the Fifty-ninth Congress, nine Senators became private citizens. Lecture-bureau ads elsewhere in this issue.

General Booth opines that "money which aids the needy is never tainted." If Mr. Rockefeller owns a penny, he may care to paste this in it.

We trust that great-uncle Cannon took his portable bath along to the isthmus, the canal not being as yet wholly available for that purpose.

Meantime, our Congressmen have leisure to wonder how they ever managed to hold both end meeting in the days before the raise.

Had Jay Gould lived to this moment, the very Broadway cables would have stung him with the cry of "Piker!"

Now it is stated on good authority that fish can hear. But they would never split on a pal, Mr. Cleveland.

The new trust, having been indicted, must now know what it feels like to be kept waiting at the church.

Still, it is a whole lot better to have the President call you a mollycoddle than a whangdoodling prevaricator.

Harry Thaw was willing to be crazy, if necessary, but never bargained to be as crazy as all that.

How much would Boni Castellano register on the soul-weighing machine, think you?

There's a brainstorm loose in Wall Street.

Before the brainstorm comes the worricane; after it the peymoon.

We know some men, too, who are victims of emotional profanity.

Little March is full of tricks.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

A scheme is on foot for creating a Japanese agricultural colony in the heart of Alabama. The Chinese, Japanese, and other alien farmers are to be taken out, according to the project, and they will turn the land into a garden of what and the cultivation of sugar beets and anything else that will thrive in the climate.

Transford D. Buckman, of Worcester, Mass., recently appointed naval adviser to the Sultan of Turkey, is now in command of the fleet which guards the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles with the rank of admiral. His first experience as a sailor was gained on the Great Lakes, where he was a cabin boy. Now, at 49, he is an admiral.

The prevalence of leprosy in Cape Colony, and the problems presented by the disease were the subject of an address in London the other day, by Dr. Sutherland Black, formerly of Robben Island. He said that one of the great dangers to the world was that and that another asylum for natives contained nearly as many more.

In 1906, fourteen banks in New York City declared some dividends, and five others declared initial dividends. In the same year thirteen trust companies declared their dividends, and five declared initial dividends.

Rhymes for To-Day. People Seen in Public Places

Whew! Or, Open the Window.

By day and by night does the March air delight
 To weather away all our fun
 for us:
 But yesterday, gentle, I assert in a sense,
 Was really the worst she has done
 for us.

'Twas muggy and warm to a gentleman's form:
 The calorie rays that were dealt to him
 Fell hot as a coal on his calf or his heel
 (The hard well recalls how they felt to him)
 The wind blew at noon like an eastern blizzard.

At three it was dander and torrid—
 The blizzard I wot that the weather man's got:
 Thermometer's keep 'em no horrid.

Each lady or man who got in it began
 Perspiring with great perspicacity.
 They cried: "Winter clothes is a thing that we loathe!"
 Would summer ones be sheer audacity?

And of course they got off, with a
 And of course they got off, with a
 That hourly bromide stupidity:
 "It isn't the heat that siccros the street:
 It's merely this frightful humidity."

O March deals in skies which deceive
 us with lies,
 Swift-shifting from cloudy to
 'azure;
 O she's neither lamb nor a lion: she am
 A genuine Bostock menagerie.

[We wrote this poem to show off
 our brand-new patented rhyme for
 "menagerie." "Badgering" was the best
 we could do last week, but we are a
 better poet now. "Badgering" defines
 petition. It is a word absolutely warranted
 not to rip, tear or run down at the heel,
 and will last a lifetime: kind and gentle,
 and can be handled by a child of 10. Take
 it home to-night and try it on your
 harmonium.] H. S. H.

MERELY JOKING.

How the Fight Began.
 Pat: "Mike, I drink ye be."
 Mike: "Ye, a lie, ye're speaking.
 Ye'd wot'd not dare spake thus if I was sober."
 Pat: "If ye was sober ye'd have the
 common sense to know ye was drunk."
 Harper's Weekly.

Turning Up.
 "You say your son has run away?"
 "Yes, have you seen anything of him?"
 "No, but I would worry—he'll turn up
 all right."
 "He certainly will—just as soon as I find
 him." Judge.

Barry Pleasant.
 "Do you believe I am more blessed
 to give than to receive?"
 Harry: "As he kisses her." "I don't know.
 I should like to try both before I make
 up my mind."—Lester.

Near-Living.
 "They claim the cost of living is going
 up, do you find it so?"
 "What have I to do with the cost of
 living?" I heard.—Pittsburgh Post.

Unpoetic Marriage.
 Marks: "I tell you it's marriage that
 takes the poetry out of life."
 "I don't see how," said a student.
 Marks: "Why, when you see your sweet-
 heart blush you compare it to the red of
 a rose. When you see your wife say 'my
 shoe's red as a beet.'—Boston Transcript.

Compensation.
 First Actor: "Hello, old man! Got an
 engagement?"
 Second Actor: "Yes, old chap."
 First Actor: "Any salary attached?"
 Second Actor: "No; but there's a real
 pudding in the second act."—The Tatler.

Enviied.
 "Ma had a quarrel with my teacher, so
 I won't have to go to school no more this
 term."
 "I wish my ma was a spitfire."
 —Chicago Record-Herald.

COMMENT OF VIRGINIA EDITORS.

The Menace of Heart.
 It will not do to waive aside Mr. Hearst's
 attitude of indifference to the importance
 of the heart. It means much, in our judg-
 ment—and is destined perhaps to carry irre-
 movable weight in the country's political
 equation.—Lynchburg News.

Old Men in Demand.
 Pennsylvania Railroad Company will
 hereafter receive into its employment men
 up to forty-five years of age, instead, as
 heretofore, only up to thirty-five. This is
 not only an evidence of the fact that the
 younger men of suitable character cannot
 be secured in sufficient numbers to keep the
 work, but a recognition of the fact that
 many men are at their best morally and
 physically after the age of thirty-five.
 —Petersburg Independent-Appal.

Monument to Maury.
 The Daughters of the Confederacy has set
 on foot a movement to erect a monument to
 the memory of Matthew Fontaine Maury.
 It is a shame that the Daughters of the
 great men of the past. Matthew Fontaine
 Maury should have had so little consideration.
 His name, that he himself has built a monu-
 ment that will be erected to him by man-
 kind. Two or three of the European nations
 have erected monuments to him while the
 United States, his own country—be it said
 to his shame—has not deemed to preserve
 his memory through so much as a marble
 slab. But it is most fitting that the first
 step in this direction should be taken by
 the Daughters of the Confederacy. If the means justified
 the monument they should erect it would not
 be in vain. In honor of that other great Vir-
 ginian, George Washington.—Roanoke Times.

Beautifulizing Cities.
 The days through which the country is
 passing may some time in the future be
 called the "beautifying period." There is not
 great men of the number of beauty adver-
 tisements, beauty foods, beauty shows,
 beauty contests, and so on, which are now
 working overtime, but because of the gen-
 eral being given to the beautification of
 the land, there is a great deal of work
 talk about beautification than actual
 doing of these things. Yet a good deal of
 the beautifying is going on throughout the
 land, and foundations for mighty improve-
 ments in civic beauty are being laid.—New-
 port News.

The South and Immigration.
 There is no reason to fear that the South
 will be invaded by immigrants who wish
 under laws applicable to the whole country.
 Things are going on here now, and the West
 and Northwest are sending increasing numbers
 of good people to the South and Southwest.
 This is not a new thing, and the South can
 get it as fast as it can handle it. There is no
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 on here now, and the West and Northwest
 are sending increasing numbers of good
 people to the South and Southwest. This is
 not a new thing, and the South can get it
 as fast as it can handle it. There is no reason
 to fear that the South will be invaded by
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